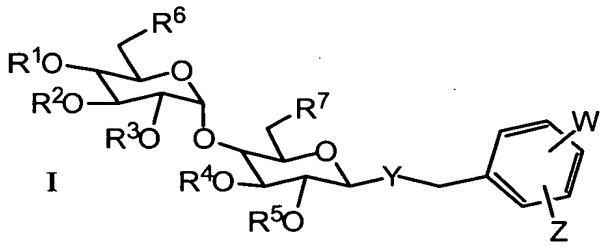
Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims

Claims 1-3 (canceled).

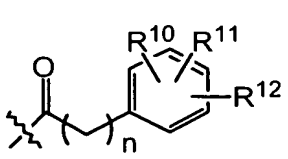
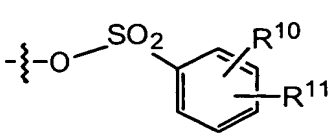
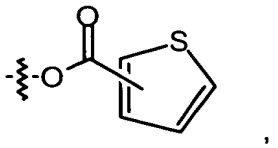
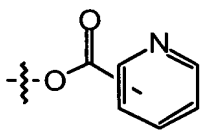
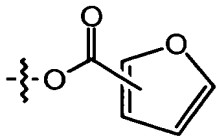
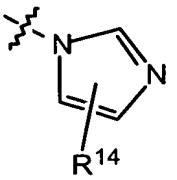
Claim 4 (original): A method of treating or inhibiting hyperproliferative vascular disorders in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I having the structure



wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 are each, independently, hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8;

R^6 and R^7 are each, independently, -OH, -OR^9, O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl, O-trialkylsilyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl moiety, O-triphenylsilyl,

R^8, R^{10}, R^{11}, and R^{12} are each, independently, hydrogen, -CN, $-NO_2$, halogen, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, acetyl, benzoyl, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

R^9 is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8;

Y is O, S, NH, NMe, or CH_2;

W is halogen, -CN, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, haloalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, nitroalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, cyanoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or phenyl mono-, di-, or tri-substituted with R^8;

Z is $-NO_2$, $-NH_2$, $-NHR^{13}$, or -NHCO-Het;

R^{13} is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8, or

R^{13} is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of Z, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms;

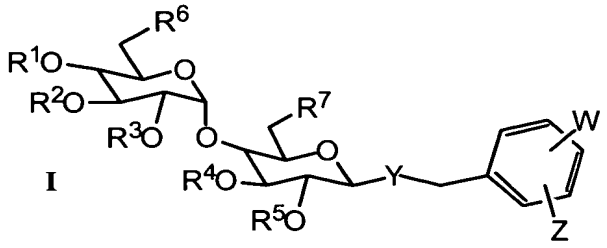
Het is pyridyl substituted with R^8, thienyl substituted with R^8, furyl substituted with R^8, oxazolyl substituted with R^8, pyrazinyl substituted with R^8, pyrimidinyl substituted with R^8, or thiazolyl substituted with R^8;

R^{14} is R^8, $-NH_2$, $-CO_2H$, or -NH-acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;

n = 0-3;

with the proviso that when Z is $-NHR^{13}$ and Y is O, at least one of R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 is hydrogen, or at least one of R^6 and R^7 is OH, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Claim 5 (Original): A method of treating or inhibiting restenosis in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I having the structure

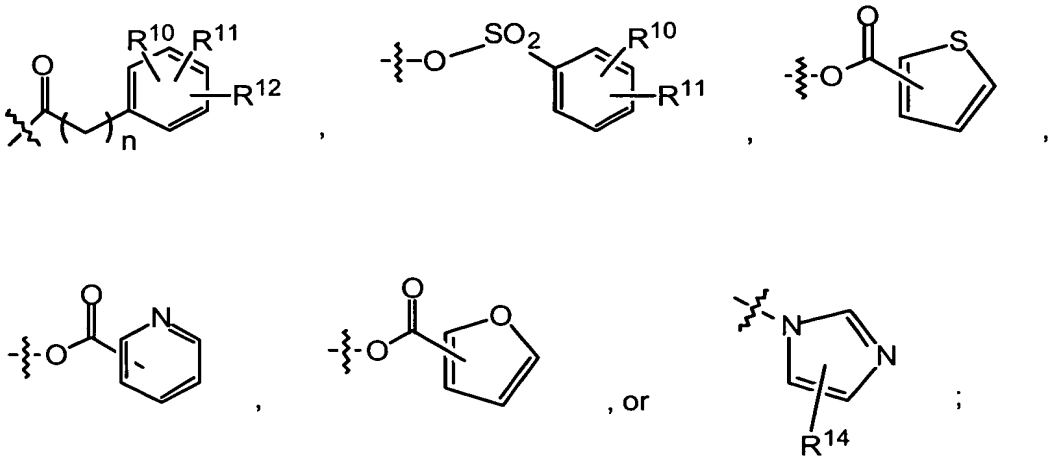


I

wherein

R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 are each, independently, hydrogen, acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8;

R^6 and R^7 are each, independently, -OH, -OR^9, O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl, O-trialkylsilyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl moiety, O-triphenylsilyl,



R^8, R^{10}, R^{11}, and R^{12} are each, independently, hydrogen, -CN, -NO_2, halogen, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, acetyl, benzoyl, or alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms;

R^9 is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, or benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8;

Y is O, S, NH, NMe, or CH_2;

W is halogen, -CN, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, haloalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, nitroalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, cyanoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or phenyl mono-, di-, or tri-substituted with R^8;

Z is $-NO_2$, $-NH_2$, $-NHR^{13}$, or -NHCO-Het;

R^{13} is acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, haloacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, nitroacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, cyanoacyl of 2-7 carbon atoms, trifluoromethylacyl of 3-8 carbon atoms, benzoyl in which the phenyl moiety is substituted with R^8, or

R^{13} is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of Z, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms;

Het is pyridyl substituted with R^8, thienyl substituted with R^8, furyl substituted with R^8, oxazolyl substituted with R^8, pyrazinyl substituted with R^8, pyrimidinyl substituted with R^8, or thiazolyl substituted with R^8;

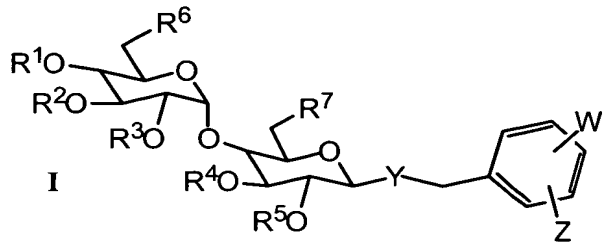
R^{14} is R^8, $-NH_2$, $-CO_2H$, or -NH-acyl of 2-7 carbon atoms;

n = 0-3;

with the proviso that when Z is $-NHR^{13}$ and Y is O, at least one of R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, and R^5 is hydrogen, or at least one of R^6 and R^7 is OH, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Claim 6 (Original): The method according to claim 5, wherein the restenosis results from a vascular angioplasty procedure, vascular reconstructive surgery, or organ or tissue transplantation.

Claim 7 (Original): A method of inhibiting angiogenesis in a malignant tumor, sarcoma, or neoplastic tissue in a mammal in need thereof, which comprises administering to said mammal an effective amount of a compound of formula I having the structure



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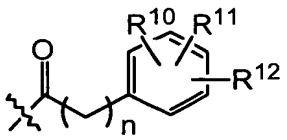
R^6 and R^7 are each, independently, -OH, -OR^9, O-tert-butyldimethylsilyl, O-trialkylsilyl of 1-6 carbon atoms per alkyl moiety, O-triphenylsilyl,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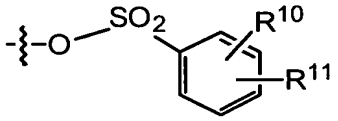
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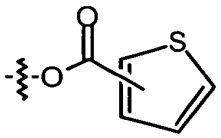
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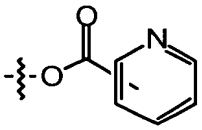
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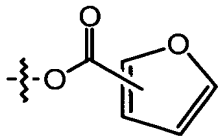
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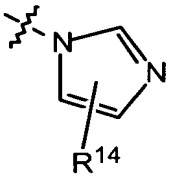
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Y is O, S, NH, NMe, or CH_2;

W is halogen, -CN, CF_3, alkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, haloalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, nitroalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, cyanoalkyl of 1-6 carbon atoms, alkoxyalkyl of 2-12 carbon atoms, alkoxy of 1-6 carbon atoms, or phenyl mono-, di-, or tri-substituted with R^8;

Z is -NO_2, -NH_2, -NHR^{13}, or -NHCO-Het;

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R^{13} is an α-amino acid in which the α carboxyl group forms an amide with the nitrogen of Z, wherein if said amino acid is glutamic acid or aspartic acid, the non-α carboxylic acid is an alkyl ester in which the alkyl moiety contains from 1-6 carbon atoms;

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Claim 9 (canceled).